

Anatomy is the study and structure of living things like the human body. People use anatomy to find out more about how the human body works or others.

Ancient Greece: before the renaissance in Greece people had some basic knowledge of the body. Hippocrates had work that demonstrated a basic understanding of the musculoskeletal structure and was starting to understand how some organs work like the kidneys. One of his biggest achievements was that he was the first to find out the tricuspid valve in the heart and its function. Also there were others like Paxagoras who was the first to know the difference between arteries and veins.

Ancient Rome: Most of the roman anatomical system came from the ancient greeks. They would improve on the greeks methods like Hipocrates' methods.

Many renaissance italian artists also became anatomists to make a more lifelike drawing of a human figure in their artworks. Some of the anatomists are Leonardo Da Vinci, Vesalius, Michelangelo and Baccio Bandinelli.

Leonardo Da Vinci was a painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, geologist, cartographer, botanist and writer. Because he was an artist he quickly became a really good at topographic anatomy. He mainly studied muscular forces, functions of the skeleton and the tendons. He also studied the heart, the circulatory system and the reproductive organs. He would also study other animals to compare it the human body

The vitruvian man is a drawing by Leonardo Da Vinci. It shows the proportions of the human body. Here are some examples

- The length of outspread arms is equal to the height of a man.
- From below the chin to the top of the head is one eighth of a man's height
- From below the foot to below the knee is a quarter height of a man

Andreas Vesalius was one of the most important people in the history of anatomy. He studied the abdominal organs, heart, brain, skeletal, muscular, circulatory and nervous system. Some of Vesalius' findings are that he found out that the sternum has only three bones, the mandible is only one bone and many more. He also made very good drawings of the muscular and skeletal system. Vesalius has a very big impact on the knowledge of the anatomical system today.